

CD63 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76243
Synonyms:	CD63 antigen; LAMP-3; Tspan-30; CD63; MLA1; TSPAN30
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_001253224/P08962 (A103-V203)
Gene ID:	709828
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 18-28 kDa due to the glycosylation.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>A G Y V F R D K V M S E F N N N F R Q Q M E N Y P K N N H T A S I L D R M Q A D</p> <p>F K C C G A A N Y T D W E K I P S M S K N R V P D S C C I N V T V G C G I N F N</p> <p>E K A I H K E G C V E K I G G W L R K N V</p>
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human BST2 at 2.5µg/mL (100µL/well) can bind Cynomolgus CD63. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2.509 µg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>CD63 protein serves as a cell surface receptor for TIMP1, playing a crucial role in the activation of cellular signaling cascades. It contributes to the activation of ITGB1 and integrin signaling, leading to the activation of AKT, FAK/PTK2, and MAP kinases. Its involvement promotes cell survival, actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell adhesion, spreading, and migration by activating AKT and FAK/PTK2. CD63 is also implicated in VEGFA signaling through its regulation of KDR/VEGFR2 internalization. Additionally, it plays a role in intracellular vesicular transport processes and is essential for the normal trafficking of the PMEL luminal domain, crucial for melanocyte development and maturation. CD63 is further involved in</p>
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leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells by regulating SELP trafficking. While it may participate in mast cell degranulation in response to Ms4a2/FcεRI stimulation, its role in degranulation in response to other stimuli remains limited. CD63 interacts with TIMP1 and ITGB1, recruiting TIMP1 to ITGB1, forms a complex with CD9 and ITGB3, and interacts with PMEL, KDR/VEGFR2, and SYT7.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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